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Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

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"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" PRESSER'S HILL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 7th January, 1889.

## Intimations.

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
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22, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Hongkong, 12th January, 1889.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1889.

YESTERDAY'S sham fight on Pokfulam Road and in the neighbourhood of Victoria Peak is clearly illustrative of the assertion we advanced some time ago that an invading force landing on the southern coast of this Island would meet with insurmountable difficulties in reaching the heights and operating with artillery against the town and shipping. It was fully demonstrated yesterday that no artillery, even of the lightest description, can be hauled up the mountain side, and that it would not require a very great defending force to scatter the men who attempted such an experiment.

A defensive force composed of Infantry and artillery would apparently be amply sufficient to protect the heights which command the city of Victoria, while the fleet would be partly engaged with a hostile squadron outside, and partly directing their fire against any enemy who might have landed on our southern shores. But while congratulating ourselves on the apparent security of our exposed position in this distant outpost of British civilisation, we cannot refrain from calling attention to the fact that we have not at our disposal a sufficient contingent of artillery to adequately man our forts, and that our extensive Kowloon frontiers are entirely unprotected. To place the colony in an efficient state of defence against a possible enemy, we would require at least three more batteries of artillery, and one if not two additional regiments of Infantry. Our volunteers may be taken into consideration as the nucleus of a fairly efficient military organisation in case of emergency, but their very name implies the uncertainty of their usefulness, and the consequence is that we have to fall back on Imperial resources in time of need. We once suggested the advisability of training a large number of Hongkong-born Chinese as a native contingent. As the scheme seems quite practicable, we think that by organising such a body of men on the same system so successfully worked in India, a considerable addition might be made to our colonial means of defence at very little trouble and expense.

## TELEGRAMS.

(From the *Courier d'Haiphong*.)

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

PARIS, January 7th.

At the partial legislative elections which have taken place in the departments of Somme and Charente-Inférieure, the Conservative candidate was elected at the former place, and the Bonapartist at the latter respectively.

THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.  
M. Méline has been re-elected President of the Chamber of Deputies.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Turkish budget shows a deficit of £7,500,000.

THE MASONIC BALL will be held in the City Hall on Friday the 15th February.

THE Portuguese gunboat *Rio Lima*, Commander Sta. Barbara, left yesterday for Macao.

THE women of America expend \$8,000,000 annually for paint and powder for their faces.

PRINCE Bismarck has rebelled against his physician's orders to abstain from beer and tobacco.

THE edict against poker in Austria has been withdrawn. The Emperor has been taught the game.

ADMIRAL SIR NOWELL SALMON and the Officers of the Fleet will give a Naval Ball at the City Hall on the 6th February.

WE read that side-saddles are going out of fashion in England, and the manly way of riding is being adopted by many ladies.

THE Sessions will be formally opened to-morrow, and then adjourned till Monday, at 10 a.m., when the attendance of jurors will be required.

ON Saturday at noon H.E. Lieut-General Cameron, C.B., will distribute the prizes in connection with Diocesan Home and Orphanage. The attendance of friends is requested.

A REGULAR meeting of Victoria Lodge, No. 1026, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THE Washington Post amiably remarks that Mr. Lik, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Korean Legation, is no relation to Mr. and Mrs. Boot Lik, who are well known in Washington social and political circles.

MR. NORMAN, the Special Commissioner for the *Pail Mall Gazette*, after visiting Tai-ping-shan and the few places of interest in the Colony with Detective Inspector Quincey, has gone to Canton. He is going to Peking next, we believe.

PROFESSOR BLACKIE says: "Never whip your brain. All high pressure is dangerous. Study to think as easily and as quietly as you breathe. Never force yourself to learn what you have no talent for." Are you listening, "Brownie"?

WE learn that a telegram has been received here from Hamburg announcing the death of Mr. Blackhead, an old Hongkong resident and founder of the well-known local firm of Blackhead & Co. The deceased gentleman had long since retired from active business, having left Hongkong some seventeen years ago.

SIR MORRELL MACKENZIE has resigned his membership in the London College of Physicians. That Society looked upon the publication of the details of the late Emperor Frederick's sickness as a violation of professional confidence. The system of medical ethics seems to be a little above the comprehension of the lay mind.

THERE is a German newspaper published at Jerusalem, and it says that the city is growing in size and population at a remarkable rate, which is surprising, because neither its situation nor its trade is favorable to a rapid increase. The Jews take the lead in building, followed by the Russians and Germans. The Greeks and Armenians are also busy building cafés, bazaars and shops.

EMILE ZOLA, the famous novelist, is of average height and inclined to stoutness. He has a round, solid head, a high, bulged forehead, a turned-up nose, small black eyes that are constantly concealed behind glasses, for he is very near-sighted. He wears a full pepper-and-salt beard and mustache, cut very close, the same as his hair, which bristles up as a sort of indication of his combative temperament. Zola's small vice is gormandizing.

A VIENNA man, who had always been unlucky in financial matters, at last hit upon a scheme whereby he "raised the wind." Being ill, he sent for a lawyer, and dictated a will, in which he bequeathed large sums of money to relatives and charities. The lawyer spread the tidings, and those of his acquaintances who had neglected to pay court to the dying millionaire were greatly chagrined. But the millionaire recovered, and then fortune-hunters begged him to invest their money, urged him to accept loans, and gave him a credit second to none in the city. At first he coyly refused these flattering testimonials, but was gradually forced to relent, and having lived in clover for a considerable time, he has just failed for an enormous sum.

"FOUR-A-BALLS" letter on the bill question was unfortunately mislaid. However, it is worth printing even now, and here it is:—"Ondulent is it begins, and we'd like to see him among us, and we'd take him manners the spalden, to put such a word on us brow Hielanders, and we're the phoy's wud take him on our native heath. Its the other paper man am talking about, and we are not to ride in bricabans, the nock-knee'd paper speller! I ask and its his own legs he's ashamed on, and well he may, for there's not fit to draw coaks out of a whisky bottle. And if you put this in your paper may all the powers protect yer honor, and when we get into Hongkong goal we'll give him something to put in his rag."

THE Pioneer says:—"It is an open secret that the four great territorial divisions into which the Indian Army will be divided on the passing of the reorganisation scheme will be entitled 'Armies' and not 'Army Corps.' As the latter term has already been taken up to denote the forces as mobilised for active service, confusion would have been caused by employing it over again in a totally different sense. We believe also that the Fourth Army will be called the Army of Hindostan, and not of Bengal—a term which will both avoid comparison with the Bengal Army of the past, and more correctly designate the new force. It has been named after a province which contributes not a single recruit to the ranks."

## SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Chief Justice Russell.)

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD. v. LOXLEY &amp; CO.

The case was heard before a special jury, composed of Messrs. G. R. Lammer, F. W. Cross, H. W. Dick, H. L. Dalrymple, H. Wicking, T. P. Foster, and E. A. Solomon. Mr. F. Dodwell, as a director of the plaintiff Company, was objected to.

The Attorney-General, instructed by Messrs. Wotton and Deacon, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Francis, instructed by Mr. C. Ewins, defended.

The Attorney-General in opening his case, read the pleadings. He said the plaintiffs, in their petition, after describing themselves, set out that the defendants were William Richard Loxley and Dalton Sayle, of Hongkong and London, merchants and commission agents, carrying on business as W. R. Loxley and Co.

By a letter dated the 15th May, 1886, the plaintiffs appointed defendants their London agents to carry out any order transmitted. On or about the 7th March, 1887, Mr. McCulloch, the Chairman of the plaintiff Company, wrote to Mr. Sayle in London, informing him that it was the Board's idea to get out two girls as barmaids, but no instructions, order, or authority were given to him to engage any girls for the purpose, nor did the Company intend to then engage such barmaids. On the 18th May he received a letter from Mr. Sayle dated 15th April, saying that he would immediately set about getting two ladies as barmaids, and that there would be no difficulty in getting them shipped by the end of the month. Immediately on receipt of this Mr. McCulloch saw Mr. Loxley, the Hongkong member of the firm, and told him that if they were engaged it would be without authority, and on behalf of the Company he repudiated the engagement. On the 20th June defendants, without authority, entered into an agreement with Miss Jessie Russell and Miss Frances Lowe, engaging them as barmaids for the plaintiffs' hotel, and on the 23rd June, 1887, the defendant Sayle wrote, saying that he had done so, and that they would leave in the *Laertes* on the 25th. On the 28th June Mr. Loxley also communicated on the subject, whereupon Mr. McCulloch replied, repudiating the engagement, which he confirmed in writing the following month. On the 18th April the girls arrived, and plaintiffs refused to employ them as barmaids or otherwise, after which they commenced an action and recovered \$3,960 damages for breach of agreement. Plaintiffs further incurred legal expenses to the extent of \$667, besides \$36 for telegrams. They claimed that it was owing to the wrongful and unauthorized action of the defendants in sending the barmaids out that they were compelled to pay that amount—\$4653—and they demanded its repayment. In their answer the defendants said that they were represented in London by Mr. Dalton Sayle, Mr. Loxley being resident in Hongkong. They denied that Mr. McCulloch made the statements alleged to have been made to Mr. Loxley, and alleged that if Mr. McCulloch had telegraphed at that time to Mr. Sayle the engagement would have been cancelled. They said they had full authority to enter into the agreement, and denied that it was through their wrongful acts the plaintiffs had to pay damages. They further claimed \$670, money advanced to the barmaids, as proper disbursements.

Mr. Francis said that had been agreed as following the verdict.

The Attorney-General then stated the case on behalf of the plaintiffs. He said that in May 1886 the defendants were appointed their London agents, being allowed 5 per cent on transactions under \$10,000 and 2 per cent on larger orders. In June, 1886, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts were engaged as manager and matron of the hotel, and Mr. McCulloch wrote shortly afterwards to the defendant's London address a letter in which he said that Miss Kirby would leave for home in May and the Directors were thinking of getting two good serviceable girls for the bar and Rotisserie, adding that the general terms would be three or four years engagements, \$50 a month or less, "chow," &c., but no drinks, as sometimes they would have a double-bedded room in the Hotel, and would be required to be strict in their conduct. Their work would be seven or eight hours a day, or more. Mr. Saunders, manager of the Restaurant and Refreshment rooms in the House of Commons, would explain particulars as to qualifications. Mr. Roberts wrote to him privately, and mentioned the kind of girls wanted, and asked him to communicate with Mr. Sayle and furnish the requisite particulars so as to enable him to find suitable girls. This was in pursuance of an idea which the Directors had of getting barmaids. The letter stated that the instant for the girls would follow (laughter). He put it that the intention of the plaintiffs was to probably engage two barmaids soon afterwards. That letter was followed by two letters from Mr. Roberts to Mr. Saunders, in which, as Mr. Roberts would tell them, he mentioned that the Board were thinking of getting two barmaids out, described the class of girl that would be required, and asked him to keep a look-out. He added that he hoped the Board would alter its decision, as barmaids were more of a nuisance than profit. That letter would be received about the 15th April, and a day or two after that date Mr. Sayle wrote to Mr. McCulloch, saying amongst other things that he anticipated some difficulty in getting the girls and sending them off by the end of the month. Immediately on receiving that letter Mr. McCulloch wrote back, pointing out to Mr. Sayle that he was acting entirely without authority in engaging any girls without further intimation, and repudiating all liability in respect to such engagements. He also saw Mr. Loxley that day and explained to him that no positive order or authority to engage barmaids had been given, and that the Directors did not in fact intend to engage any. He also wrote on the 10th May, saying that the first letter was only to ask him to find out any girls if they should be wanted, and that they would not be required now if the bar went on as well as it had since Miss Kirby left, and that he did not think they would be justified in getting any more, as they were a good deal of trouble, and did not increase the takings except in chits, which were not always honored (laughter). It again referred him to Mr. Saunders. However, the girls sailed, and on arrangements having been made to stop them, they landed in Hongkong duly. The Directors refused to have anything to do with

them, and they were advised to bring an action, which they did, and recovered damages. The case for the Company therefore was that they said those damages entirely owing to the action of the agents in engaging them without due authority, having only been asked to look out for girls and be prepared to carry out the idea the Directors then had, and that they were told to await further details from Mr. Saunders. How he came to act with such rapidity in sending them the plaintiffs did not know, and it did not matter. The conduct of the directors when they found the girls had been engaged was this—they received a letter to that effect, dated 15th April, on the 19th May and wrote at once pointing out that they had given no order and declining to be bound by the engagement. Mr. McCulloch also saw Mr. Loxley here and put him on his guard. It might be asked why he did not telegraph? The explanation was that when the letter was written it said they were to sail shortly, and in all probability they were three-quarters of the way by then. The whole question really turned on the fair reasonable business construction of the first letter—was it an authority on which Mr. Sayle was duly authorized to immediately engage the barmaids, or a preparation for a later order?

Mr. McCulloch, Chairman of the plaintiff Company, said that on the 17th May 1886 he appointed the defendants their London agents, and the following September engaged a manager through them. Mr. Roberts, the said manager, arrived in Hongkong in January 1887. On the 7th February he wrote to Mr. Sayle that he was thinking of engaging barmaids, and he got a reply the following month. On reading it he said to Mr. Roberts that if Mr. Sayle did as he wrote it was a piece of insanity. About that time he met Mr. Loxley in the street, and said to him he had received a letter from Sayle saying he was going to send out two barmaids in April, but as no order had been given he (Mr. Loxley) would have to take charge of them when they came out, as the Hotel Company would have nothing to do with them. The next communication was a memo. from Mr. Loxley, enclosing a letter from Mr. Sayle, saying that the barmaids were coming out. On receiving that communication he wrote to Mr. Loxley saying that Mr. Sayle had engaged them without authority, and that he must decline to sanction the agreement. Certain telegrams were sent, and afterwards witness wrote that he had only written the first letter to post the defendants in the matter, and had given no order. The barmaids subsequently arrived, but were not employed, whereupon they commenced an action which was referred to Mr. Wise for arbitration, and \$3,960 damages were awarded.

By Mr. Francis—Mr. Kerfoot Hughes was at one time Chairman of the Company. The defendants had acted as agents occasionally before I appointed them. I have seen a letter written by Mr. Kerfoot Hughes to the defendants, in which, after referring to the engagement of a manager, he said "We may also want some barmaids, as the engagement of the present one will be up in March. I hope you will be able to send a better selection than the last lot you sent to Dorabjee" (laughter) I did not mean "indent" when I used that word with respect to barmaids.

His Lordship—Certainly not! No business man would use such a word. These must have been some champagne flowing when it was used.

Witness continued—We received a telegram from Sayle saying "Barmaids Bellerophon" before we called a repudiation. We did not telegraph till we saw he had done something. We thought before that that he would be set right when he saw Mr. Saunders. Mr. Roberts told me that he had written to Mr. Saunders, who would remove Sayle's false impression. The Board of Directors did not discuss the matter until the 7th May, the minute in respect to which states that I had only asked the defendants to pave the way for the engagement of two barmaids, and did not recollect hearing Mr. Loxley ask me why I did not wire and stop them.

His Lordship asked if it was not likely that a man in London, hearing from them in February that their barmaid would leave in April, would think it would be inconvenient the Company to be without one, and would try and get two more shipped as quickly as possible.

Mr. McCulloch said he did not look at it in that light.

The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

## MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. There were present:—His Excellency the Governor (Sir William des Voeux), the Colonial Secretary (Dr. F. Stewart), Mr. O'Malley, Attorney-General, Mr. H. E. Woodhouse, Colonial Treasurer, J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Registrar-General, Captain W. M. Deane, Superintendent of Police, Messrs. P. Ryrie, J. Bell-Irving, Wong Shing, B. Layton, and Mr. Seth, Clerk of Councils.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

THE NEW MEMBER.  
Mr. Stewart-Lockhart was sworn in and took his seat on the Council.

THE NEW RECLAMATION SCHEME.

His Excellency said:—"I may say that the amount of work devolving on the Council to-day would scarcely have warranted me under ordinary circumstances in calling a meeting, and it would have been advisable to postpone it perhaps until next week, but it was necessary to comply with the instructions of the Secretary of State, sent by telegram, desiring me to inform the Council that the Consulting Engineer had approved of the plans and estimates of the new scheme of Reclamation initiated by Mr. Chater. I presume upon that that the scheme has been approved, but I do not know as yet on what terms. I am instructed to delay action until the receipt of the despatch which is on its way, and which will give the requisite information."

NEW LAND FOR BUILDING.

His Excellency—I may mention, too, that the recommendations I have made to the Secretary of State on the subject of the very large tracts of land in the immediate neighbourhood of the town of Victoria, which have been so long closed to the public—I mean the whole of the ground above Kennedy Road—have at last met with success. It is now open to the Colony to sell for building purposes.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS.

His Excellency—As regards the proposal for amending the laws relating to the construction of Buildings in the Colony of Hongkong, I regret to say that the Bill on this very important subject is not yet quite ready. It has taken a much longer time in discussion than was

anticipated and consequently it is not yet printed in the form in which it should be laid on the table. I propose, nevertheless, to take the first reading. It is commonly supposed here that that is an irregular proceeding, but as is known to those who are acquainted with the procedure of the House of Commons, it has been a very long usage there, and it is not altogether an inconvenient proceeding, because if a Bill is not quite ready it is desirable, notwithstanding that, at the earliest possible moment to give the public notice that a Bill on an important subject is being prepared, and is very nearly ready. Then it is a good deal more likely to have attention directed to it. I need scarcely say that if a Bill of such immense importance, with regard to which there is no very great hurry, is once published, after the first reading I should not think of proceeding with the second reading until there has been very considerable time allowed for consideration and deliberation—certainly not less than three or four weeks—indeed, except it meets with general approval, it will render further delay necessary. It will not be necessary to go on if there is any strong feeling that leads me to think that further consideration would be desirable. I think that two or three weeks after it is published I shall propose to go on with it. But of course, I am willing to listen to any reason that can be urged for longer delay. As far as I can see at present I do not think there is likely to be any strong opposition—of course a measure which embraces a very large field always meets with some, but on the whole I trust that it will recommend itself as tending very greatly to the public advantage. I propose to take the first reading to-day.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of the Bill. He said it was to repeal Ordinance 8 of 1856, relating to building contractors. Passed.

STONECUTTERS' ISLAND.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a short Bill entitled the Stonecutters' Island Ordinance, 1889. He said it was designed to protect the fortifications and works on the Island from the observation and inquiry of unauthorized persons. It enacted that no inquiry should be made on the Island without a pass from the Colonial Secretary or commanding officer, and provided for their arrest by the military until handed over to the police. It also set forth the penalties to which trespassers were liable. The concluding clause empowered the Governor to at any time exempt any portion of the Island from the operations of the Ordinance, or to revoke or vary such proclamation.

His Excellency mentioned that the Bill had been deemed necessary by the Defence Committee at home.

Mr. Wong Shing asked if there were any Chinese living on the Island.

His Excellency desired notice of the question.

CATTLE DISEASES, &c., ORDINANCE.

On the motion of the Attorney-General the Bill to amend the Cattle Diseases, Slaughtering, and Markets Ordinance of 1887 passed its second and third reading. It was a verbal alteration.

THE REFORMATORY SCHOOLS AMENDMENT BILL.

This Bill passed its third reading.

THE INTERPRETATION QUESTION.

His Excellency—There is nothing more on the agenda, but as notice was given last time, I do not know whether the members have considered my proposals as to interpretation. I wish to alter one of those proposals in order to make the field of choice somewhat larger in regard to the selection of residents in the colony under sixteen years of age to be student-interpreters. I propose that the Governor shall appoint three student-interpreters, each to be attached to some branch of the public service as he may think fit, selection to be made from boys under sixteen who have shown aptitude in acquiring Chinese and distinguished themselves in any of the public schools of the Colony, especially as regards the English language. That will draw special attention, which was not done before, to the desirability of their being good English scholars as well as Chinese, which is more important. I am quite willing that any member should make any suggestion he may desire. I propose that a motion should be made generally approving of that—of course it will have to be referred to the Secretary of State, as it affects the revenue to a certain extent, and it would not be put into force until it was approved. The sooner it comes into operation, of course the better, but if anyone has any suggestions to make I am willing to postpone it to another meeting.

Mr. Ryrie said he was not aware it was coming up, and had not thought about it.

His Excellency gathered from that, that he desired it to be postponed. He assured them the matters had been carefully considered.

Mr. Layton agreed that it was desirable to have a proper interpretation scheme as soon as possible.

Mr. Ryrie thought it was an advantageous scheme.

The Colonial Secretary moved that the scheme be approved.

Mr. Ryrie seconded, and was agreed to. His Excellency expressed the hope that there would be a better knowledge of Chinese among public servants in future than there had been in the past.

The Council then adjourned until this day week.

## THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

The first meeting of the above Company was held at the Office this afternoon, there being present—Messrs. J. J. Francis, Q.C., Chairman, H. J. Holmes, D. McCulloch, A. Woolley, (Directors), R. Lyall, J. C. de Rosa, C. O'Leary, Capt. Hamble, W. C. Murray, R. H. Bunker and others. The Secretary, Mr. A. G. Gordon, was absent through illness.

The Chairman, in addressing the shareholders, said:—"This meeting was convened merely to satisfy certain legal requirements as an Ordinance was in force providing for the assembling of the shareholders of all newly formed Companies within a reasonable time after their formation. There was nothing particular to be communicated to the shareholders this time, but he would call their attention to a few things. The Company having been formed before the new steamer had been built, the Directors have thought it advisable to occupy the field for the time being, and they have consequently spent \$10,000 in the purchase of three steam launches, two of which, during the four months since the



Company has commenced operations, have been running to Kowloon and Hingmum respectively, while the third has been used as a despatch boat. The returns have been quite satisfactory, as up to the 31st December last, after all expenses had been paid, a small sum was left as profit. The Company had not the slightest intention to compete with the Chinese launches; they would run boats only to places where Europeans resided, and with this end in view they expected to start a line to the Cosmopolitan Dock, and to place two or three more launches as despatch boats. The Directors were also negotiating with the Government for the purpose of having their new launches used as patrol boats in case of war, and they expected to receive a subsidy, which would certainly go towards increasing the Company's income. These negotiations had so far progressed that the Directors had ample reasons to anticipate a success. As to the Company's future prospects, sanguine expectations might be entertained on the basis of increased receipts to induce them to run all their launches both as ferry and as despatch boats with considerable profit. With regard to the Company's shares, the Chairman thought it incumbent on him to inform the shareholders present that the 1st and 2nd calls have been made, and have been paid up, with the exception of 242 shares of the 2nd call which he expected would be paid within a few days. "He would be glad to answer any questions the shareholders might put him; but he being none, and he having no other communication to make, the meeting would be dissolved."

#### THE SANITARY BOARD.

This constellation visible a little earlier yesterday afternoon. Large attendance of stars. Capt. Deane shines as reader of minutes, in the absence of Mr. Secretary, who has gone out "to see a man," but comes back in time to take up reading of correspondence. First letter, one from Dr. Stewart. Secretary doesn't want to read it. Does so under protest. His Excellency points out in the communication that "these by-laws are intended apparently to regulate the application of the extraordinary powers conferred by section 29 of the Public Health Ordinance, and they ought to be framed with the utmost possible precision. The powers given to the Sanitary Superintendent by Article 1 are altogether too loosely defined. Article 2 is also too loose: further enquiry or action—what is meant by this? The responsibility for compulsorily removing from his home a patient suffering from disease ought to be fixed somewhere. Under section 29 of the Ordinance and this article 2 of the by-laws it appears to be nowhere. The article 2 ought also to say something about where the patient is to be removed to. The later words of article 6 are not proper for a by-law. Article 7 is too vague, if indeed it has any meaning at all. By-laws are intended to be definite directions precisely adapted to the practical work that has to be done by people who understand it. Articles 8, 9 and 10 are beyond the proper scope of by-laws. However, that, under the circumstances, His Excellency will be prepared to consider the expediency of legislation in respect of the grievances which are considered not properly the subject of by-laws if the Board deem it to be necessary." Chairman thinks they will have to go into Committee, or perform *hark-hark*, or something. Objections taken categorically, on suggestion of Captain Deane. "Powers of superintendent too loosely defined" first attacked. No one able to see any definition, loose or tight, referring to said powers. Surveyor-General thinks it is meant that his powers should be given to a committee. Dr. Ho-Kai-gie, mixed-up, moved that they consider the matter again. Subsequent on being told that that is being done, Capt. Deane recommends that the Sanitary Superintendent be referred to the Crown Solicitors to get a legal opinion. Confesses he does not understand the objections. Chairman evidently relieved to find he is not the only one who can't make head or tail of them. Thinks something should be done to the Act. Dr. Cantlie proposes to take a commonsense view of the thing. Other members indignant at the implication. Points out that the by-laws do not contain directions for the officers. Capt. Deane replies that these powers are defined in another set of by-laws. Mr. Edw. wants to know whether they refer to the letter concerning the matter, or refer to the Government to the law-agent. Chairman says "Let's go through." Animated discussion for five minutes, after which Surveyor-General says it is plain to one understands the objections, and favors Capt. Deane's first suggestion. Remainder of objections just run through again. Mr. Edw. wants to know if the Chairman will "just read that again." The matter "no forerunner." Dr. Cantlie seconds Capt. Deane's motion to refer the Government to the Crown Solicitors. Chairman reads objections and by-laws again. Severe mental strain on everybody. One member wishes a prayer, *à la* Wellington, for the arrival of "Francis or dinner-time." Chairman raises a motion with reading. Members begin to look strange and wild. Luckily the Chairman stops. Puts Capt. Deane's proposal upside down in his excitement. Motion carried. Fifteen sighs of relief. Another letter from the Government follows. Refers to the powers of the Surveyor-General to license publicans. Informs Board they have no power in the matter. Mr. Edw. thinks they should ask for power. Almost within their province, certainly. Chairman wants to know who does hold the power. Suggests that they write to the Government to tell them they don't understand that letter either. Registrar-General embodies Mr. Edw.'s suggestion in a motion, which is agreed to. Moved by Mr. Ladd on accommodation for cattle laid on the table. Desultory discussion on it. Secretary directed to help Mr. Ladd to draft by-laws on the subject. Death returns next read. Mr. Francis, who made all the row about them, not there to hear them. Chairman reports that two cases of small-pox have been sent to the Hospital this month—the first this year. One was a mild case of variola, and the other turned out to be chicken-pox. They were sent from shipping. There were no local cases. Communication on small-pox sent from other places. Board returns thanks. Dr. Cantlie's memorandum on subject of lymph-supply referred to. Chairman strongly recommends getting lymph from Japan. Dr. Cantlie draws attention to the unique fact that lymph was active after being sealed much longer than any other, and thinks it worth investigation. The tubes were differently filled and sealed. Thinks they should forward a short memorandum on the subject. Capt. Deane suggests that they ask the British Consul in Japan to make inquiries on the subject. Dr. Cantlie finally decided to draw a memorandum. Section 71 of Public Health Ordinance next brought up by Chairman, who wants power given to Sanitary Surveyor to inspect premises. Surveyor General thinks he already has that power, and it is decided to refer the matter to Government. Standing Orders reached at last, an hour and a half from the beginning. Surveyor General moves, as per notice, that the Board draft regular instructions to its officers. At present the "Secretary gave them verbally, which gave him a chance of saying he never said such a thing."

Must rectify that. Mr. Edw. records. Carried. Surveyor General's next motion, that the By-laws Committee be discharged, and the Executive Committee be empowered to draft by-laws, considered. Mr. Edw. mentions that he does not want to slight the Committee, but they did not attend to business, and the officers of the Board had better do the work. Chairman agrees, and motion carried. Constellation disappears in chairs beyond horizon till 30th inst.

#### SHAM FIGHT AT THE PEAK.

##### SUDDEN DEATH OF AN OFFICER.

Yesterday afternoon a sham fight took place at the Peak. The point to be taken was Mountain Lodge, which was defended by the remaining Company of the Northamptonshire Regiment and two guns, under Captain Collinson, the attacking force being six Companies of the 91st Regiment and three half Companies of Artillery, under Colonel Forbes-Robertson and the officers of both forces. The attacking force was divided into three equal bodies of Highlanders and Artillery, and started by different routes from Sandy Beach. The ascent was made with great difficulty, the necessity of keeping under cover telling severely on the men who were hauling the guns. The natural advantages possessed by the defenders enabled them to do great execution among the scattered invaders, all of whom were ignorant of the locality, and most of them never came into action. The attacking force was the most successful, securing a point of vantage on High West Hill unopposed, owing to the descent of a fog, but they did so too late to be of service. At the conclusion of the operations Major-General Cameron conferred with the umpires—Majors Chaytor, Champenowne, and Miles, and Captain Fletcher, and it was decided that the attack had failed. The General then addressed the tired men, and pointed out the necessity for greater attention to safety, which he thought they had overlooked. The men then marched back.

During the operations a fatal incident occurred—doubtless sad, being almost the first loss the Highland Regiment has sustained since its arrival. The right wing was under the command of Major Prevost and Lieut. Douglas, and their duty was to scale High West Hill by a steep, almost inaccessible route. About halfway up Major Prevost, who was at the head of the small column, and who had been noticed to be labouring hard, fell on his knees and then rolled backward. He was picked up, and a small party detached to attend to him. He was evidently very ill, and a doctor sent for, but he died before medical assistance could arrive. An ambulance was obtained, and the body taken to the Gap Station, but the sad news was suppressed for a time. Mrs. Prevost being one of the party of spectators at Mountain Lodge. The remains were afterwards removed to the Barracks, where a *post mortem* was held, and the cause of death found to be heart disease. The deceased officer was 42 years of age, and joined the 91st Regiment as ensign in 1867. He served as captain in the Zululand campaign of 1879, and gained a medal and clasp for bravery in the action of Gingithlovo. He leaves two young children. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning, with full military honours.

#### LOSS OF THE BRITISH SHIP "ANGLO-INDIAN."

Our Amoy correspondent wired this morning as follows:—  
"The ship *Anglo-Indian*, from Shanghai to Manila, lost. *Hohow* Tamsui sixth; fourteen of the crew murdered, the survivors on board *Fokien*."

In its entirety this telegram is rather an enigma, but some points are clear enough. There can be no doubt that the British ship *Anglo-Indian*, which was under orders to leave Shanghai on or about the 7th inst. for Iloilo to load sugar and hemp for New York, has been wrecked on the coast of Formosa, probably during the very heavy gale which blew in the Formosa Channel shortly after that date.

The reference to "*Hohow*" is certainly mystifying. It is just possible that the crew, or rather the remainder of the crew of the *Anglo-Indian* may have been picked up by the China Navigation Co.'s steamer *Hohow* and landed at Tamsui, whence they have been conveyed to Amoy by the Douglas Co.'s steamer *Fokien*. And again it is within the bounds of probability that the steamer *Hohow* called in at Tamsui on the 6th inst. with fourteen of her crew murdered, and that the survivors of the piracy have arrived at Amoy by the *Fokien*.

These, of course, are mere speculations, and we regret that our inquiries have elicited no further information than is contained in our telegram. Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, agents for the *Hohow*, have heard nothing regarding that vessel and consider the reference to it a telegraphic error. We hope they are correct. However, we shall doubtless obtain fuller information in time for our next issue.

#### BY THE WAY.

The four daughters of the Grand Duke of Hesse are all now provided for. The Princess Victoria is the wife of Prince Louis of Battenberg, the Princess Elizabeth is married to the Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, a younger brother of the Czar—the Princess Irene was last year married to Prince Henry of Prussia, and the youngest, Princess Alix, is, according to a late telegram, betrothed to the Czar's nephew, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, heir to the throne of all the Russias.

The "King of the Sedangs" appears still to be the theme of the *Haiphong*, Hanoi, and Hongkong papers. It is a very great pity, however, that your evening contemporary should not have confined himself to the King's public acts, and have left alone the details of his private life. He has done no more than many strangers visiting the colony have been guilty of.

The approaching dissolution of King William of the Netherlands will, it is hoped, lead to no European complication. The Dutch nation, small in numbers, is as patriotic as any, and an invasion of their country would not be tolerated. Philip II of Spain had good cause to know this, as we are told by John Latham Motley in "that grand book" *The Rise of the Dutch Republic*. The *Cushie* *Do* affair, even as related in a letter to the *Daily Press* by Mr. Papow, still appears to be wrapped up in mystery. Perhaps the Russian gentleman will send a more detailed account of the event. The yacht *Levi* of 1888 does not contain the name of this vessel.

#### THE KING OF THE SEDANGS AND THE "CHINA MAIL."

For some time past the *China Mail*, pursuing its characteristic policy of "jumping on" the lime, the blind, and those assumed to be helpless, has been grossly libelling in a most cowardly and scurrilous fashion Monsieur de Mayréna, the French gentleman at present residing in this colony who claims to be King of the Sedangs, a race of people inhabiting a practically unknown country on the borders of Siam. Mr. de Mayréna's object in visiting Hongkong was to obtain the assistance of local capitalists in developing the mining and other resources of the new country. His proposals were fair, reasonable, and business-like, and we understand that the preliminaries of the project had been satisfactorily arranged when the *China Mail*, on the bare authority of a letter from a Roman Catholic missionary, a certain Father Guerlach, published in the *Courrier d'Haiphong*, suddenly denounced the King of the Sedangs as an adventurer and an impostor, attacked his person and his honesty, invaded the sacred precincts of his private life, and generally held him up to public scorn, contempt, and ridicule. As newspapers—at least newspapers that are conducted by honorable and competent men—never grossly and deliberately libel and defame anybody without sufficient cause and without ample proof of the truth of their allegations, the onslaught of our evening contemporary came like a thunderbolt on the King of the Sedangs and his supporters. Mr. de Mayréna was not on the best of terms with the French Governor-General of Indo-China, and although quite able to disprove the slanderous falsehoods given publicly by such indecent hostile attacks, the Hongkong organs of the missionaries, and to clearly establish the genuineness of his pretensions to the title he bore, he was not at the moment in a position to vindicate his honor and *bona fides* by a criminal prosecution of his calumniators. That is a duty he holds in reserve for a more convenient opportunity. The *China Mail*'s attack naturally brought the proposed Syndicate to a temporary standstill, for which result and its consequences our contemporary will doubtless in due course be called to account.

Judging from the *China Mail* of Tuesday night it would appear that the valiant Editor who was responsible for the defamation of Mr. de Mayréna—to avoid any misunderstanding we may state that the writer of the so-called "Interesting Revelations" was neither the Editor nor any member of the staff, but a well known local literary agent, (2) whose weekly *revelation* of sickly trash is one of the mainstays of the evening paper—has "weakly" on his original plan of campaign. In a copy of the *Courrier d'Haiphong* received on Tuesday appears another letter from Father Guerlach, in which it is very broadly insinuated that Mr. de Mayréna had forged the name of M. Van Cambee, Bishop of Quinhon, to a letter of credit for 200,000 francs. As this little story clashed ominously with the reverend missionary's previous statements, the Editor of the *China Mail*, who had not scrupled to denounce a gentleman of whom he knew absolutely nothing on any reliable authority as an adventurer and a swindler, now found Father Guerlach's charge of "so serious a character, that we hesitate to print it, it is not being in a position to verify the former statements it is not to hesitate to translate and publish? If so, an opportunity will be afforded much sooner than may prove altogether pleasant.

And now for a few words concerning Guerlach, that redoubtable member of the church militant, who so unfortunately overlooked in the venom of his attack on Mr. de Mayréna the significance of that old proverb which says that liars should have good memories. The man who attempts to prove too much, generally finishes by proving nothing. Guerlach, by his latest letter to the *Courrier d'Haiphong*, is in this unenviable position and clearly shows himself in his true colors. Monsieur de Sedan is a possession of many letters from Guerlach, too many of his signatures, to render it useless for that worthy cleric to deny their authenticity. Monsieur de Mayréna denies having ever shown any letter from the Bishop of Quinhon wherein mention is made of a credit of 200,000 francs. If such a document, even if it were forged, had existed, Monsieur de Mayréna would certainly have exhibited it in Hongkong, where he would be supposed to derive some benefit in presenting it. Calumny and defamation are flagrant in the missionary's letter, which seems to have been addressed to the *Courrier d'Haiphong* for the express purpose of being reproduced in the newspapers of this colony. It is a manifest falsehood from beginning to end, and this unscrupulous missionary must have thought the Hongkong public an exceptionally dull set of people if he imagined that he could thus easily exercise an arbitrary influence over them and cloud their commonsense.

Mr. de Mayréna does not wish at present to reply to this and other attacks of Father Guerlach, but from the authentic proofs freely placed at our disposal, we can see nothing to doubt Mr. de Mayréna's claim to public confidence. That he has been elected, proclaimed and recognised as King of the Sedangs in Cochin-China, and even Father Guerlach himself has admitted that. And it is significant that this extraordinary claim of a French protectorate over the country, on the ridiculous ground that Sedan is a vassal state of Annam, was not put forward until a recent because current that Mr. de Mayréna was negotiating to place the kingdom under the protection of Germany. But it is one thing making a claim and quite another establishing it. The French Government has yet to prove its contention, always assuming that any such claim has ever been advanced, which appears anything but a certainty. But, be all that as it may, Mr. de Mayréna came to this colony in the most open manner, and placed his position and prospects before those whose co-operation he desired frankly and honestly. And in view of all this, it is a most surprising, and the treatment that has been meted out to him by the *China Mail* is a disgrace and a scandal to British fair-play and to reputable journalism.

#### BOULANGER INTERVIEWED.

The Paris correspondent of the *New York World* cabled on December 16th the following account of an interview with Boulanger:

I presented myself yesterday morning at the modest home of Boulanger to have an interview with the ex-soldier. I found the General seated at his desk in a handsome library filled with books. The General had just returned from a gallop in the Bois, and, booted and spurred, looked every inch a soldier, and evidently knew it. I saw nothing of that tired, worn-out expression of all this world, as newspapers, has become habituated with since entered upon the maelstrom of pleasure which Paris provides for those in his position. On the contrary, I saw a man in the very prime of life and vigor, with a bright, frank eye, which sought, rather than avoided, scrutiny, and with the courteous, even charming manner I expected to find in one so famed for his tact and so skilled in the art of self-defence.

"To begin with, the most offensive question, Monsieur le General, in America, and in fact in France, many charge you either with the in-

don of playing again, when once you have power, the role of General Boulanger in the English restoration, or with aspiring to the Presidency, as did Louis Napoleon, with higher and more untrammelled power in view."

"More arrant nonsense was never uttered," replied the General with considerable heat. "They say these things, my enemies, and by constant repetition hope to make the people believe in them, as yet with signal want of success. Some little color they find for these false reports in the fact that I never in personal intercourse boycotted a countryman because of his political creed. In the National Republican party, of which I have the honor of being a leader, all who love their country, who wish its Government esteemed at home and respected abroad—mark you, not feared, as some say—are welcome, whatever may have been their condition of previous political servitude or independence. I would not shut out a single Frenchman, for France cannot spare a single son."

"Yes, I aspire to the Presidency. I always have, and I have the great confidence that one day I will be chosen by a great majority of the 855 French electors. I have the greatest faith in my political platform, which has not become less since nearly 1,000,000 of our countrymen have approved it at the polls. When the time comes and the mandate for which I have asked is given, you will find in General Boulanger not an autocrat, a tyrannical usurper, as a real Caesarist would have you believe, but simply Boulanger, first servant of the republic."

"How miserably weak and in want of weapons my enemies must be when they charge me with plotting the restoration. Here and there, perhaps, in promiscuous France, there are little hamlets far out of touch with the spirit of the times, where some few stolid, simple-minded peasants dream of a day when a King will come back, but these are anachronisms, fast disappearing before the march of education and enlightenment. Were I or any one else to endeavor to bring back the Comte de Paris or a Bonaparte, nineteenth of all France would rise up and say, 'Shoot the traitors,' but rather, 'Have the poor wretch placed in an asylum.' France is as solidly republican as America, and has no room for Cæsarists or usurpers."

"Then, Mr. le General, they charge you with endeavoring to foment war, with posing as an apostle of revenge."

"I hate war," replied the General, "and fear it coming as only a man can who has seen the misery and distress that follow in its footsteps."

"And Alsace and Lorraine?" I said. The General paused.

"I counsel no war. I have said that I am a man of peace, as no paradox. I assure you—only a soldier can be; but there are wars which are inevitable, and which those hands—not human—that direct the destinies of men bring about. Great wrongs are always righted, and our foes of yesterday will be our brothers to-morrow. France seeks to live at peace with all nations. Only when some other Power—be it Germany, Austria, Italy or England—tramples under foot our rights; treats us at home or abroad with want of respect and fair dealing; only then, after the resources of peace have all been exhausted, would I appeal to the dread arbitrament of war."

"Should war come, Mr. le General, as the prophets say it is coming, between France and Germany, what do you think of your chances?"

"Monsieur, in a just cause, with a united country behind them, a country that knows that war has not been sought with a frivolous purpose or with selfish intent, our braves can 'thrash the world in arms.'"

His eyes were flashing now, and he strode up and down the library as though anxious to be "up and at 'em."

"They say also, Mr. le General, that the money to carry on your propaganda and to defray your election expenses comes from America, from the same syndicate of capitalists which in 1873 was endeavoring to restore Napoleon III?"

"That is all stuff and nonsense, for which, however, I confess some responsibility. A journalist some time ago came to me and wanted to know absolutely where my money came from. He had bothered me for some time, so I said, showing him the door: 'Mon cher, I receive every morning a registered letter containing 5000 franc notes.' 'And where does it come from?' he asked. 'Oh, from America,' I replied, laughingly. Can you believe it? The man took the statement without salt, and next morning the story was in print all over Paris. I have not now and I never have had any aversion to letting the people know where my money came from. Certainly the Government knows its source very well, and perhaps this is the reason it is so industrious in circulating false reports about it. I have said we have people with us heart and soul, and we have their purse behind us, too. Every morning I personally, or the Central Committee in the Rue de Sèze, receive something like a score of registered letters—not from America, however, but from every corner of France, containing encouraging words and billets of the Bank of France with which to carry on the constitutional war."

At this moment a little Algerian page entered, bearing upon a heavy silver salver the evening mail. "You will see what the verdict of the country is to-day," remarked the General, as with a confident smile he commenced to open the letters. After his letters had been opened the silver salver contained 2000 francs in blue and white billets of the Bank of France.

"The cry of many of your partisans has become, 'Guerla down with the robbers!' Do you believe that the corruption in the Chamber is as widespread as M. Numa-Gilly would have us believe?"

"Yes, naturally. I am convinced that all these things, however incredible, however disgraceful, are facts."

"And what is your remedy to this evil state of things?"

"Dissolution of the Chamber and revision of the Constitution, the calling together of a constitutional and truly representative assembly, and abolition of the Senate, which has always been and as at present constituted always will remain a reactionary break upon popular and aggressive legislation. Everything has been done wrong in the last decade simply because we committed the error of erecting our republic on the foundations of the monarchy, instead of breaking into new and freer ground as we should have done."

"Have you still pleasant souvenirs of your trip to America in 1887?" I asked.

"Indeed, yes. Of America I have the most pleasant memories. What a country! What a people! Though I am some haste I saw the country, perhaps superficially, from New York to San Francisco, from Montreal to New Orleans. I believe I predicted much by my short stay among you."

#### HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Kellogg & Co.'s Register.)  
Today: 71° to 81°.  
Yesterday: 68° to 78°.  
1st Jan: 65° to 75°.  
2nd Jan: 62° to 72°.  
3rd Jan: 60° to 70°.  
4th Jan: 58° to 68°.  
5th Jan: 55° to 65°.  
6th Jan: 52° to 62°.  
7th Jan: 50° to 60°.  
8th Jan: 48° to 58°.  
9th Jan: 45° to 55°.  
10th Jan: 42° to 52°.  
11th Jan: 40° to 50°.  
12th Jan: 38° to 48°.  
13th Jan: 35° to 45°.  
14th Jan: 32° to 42°.  
15th Jan: 30° to 40°.  
16th Jan: 28° to 38°.  
17th Jan: 25° to 35°.  
18th Jan: 22° to 32°.  
19th Jan: 20° to 30°.  
20th Jan: 18° to 28°.  
21st Jan: 15° to 25°.  
22nd Jan: 12° to 22°.  
23rd Jan: 10° to 20°.  
24th Jan: 8° to 18°.  
25th Jan: 5° to 15°.  
26th Jan: 3° to 13°.  
27th Jan: 1° to 11°.  
28th Jan: 0° to 10°.  
29th Jan: 0° to 9°.  
30th Jan: 0° to 8°.

#### To-day's Advertisements.

##### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

##### WANTED.

##### A CHINESE USHER for the MAGISTRACY.

Salary \$20 per Month.

For further particulars apply at this Office.

FREDERICK STEWART,

Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Hongkong, 17th January, 1889.

##### FOR SHANGHAI.

##### THE Steamship

"NINGPO."

Captain F. Schulz, will be despatched for the

above Port, on MONDAY, the 21st instant,

at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1889.

##### FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

##### THE Steamship

"DEUTEROS."

Captain Iwerlsen, will be despatched for the

above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst.,

at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

AH YON & Co.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1889.

##### STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

##### THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"PENINSULAR"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours

after her arrival with the outward English

Mails.

E. L. WOODIN,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1889.

##### STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO.

ADEN, PORT SAID, MALTA, MAR-

SEILLES, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI,

ANCONA, VENICE, PLYMOUTH,

AND LONDON;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND

AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH

BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN

GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRISTE, HAM-

BURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

##### SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

##### THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship

"BENGAL" Captain W. Barratt, with Her

Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this

Office for LONDON, VIA BOMBAY AND SUEZ

CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th January,

at NOON.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until

4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be

transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General Cargo

for London will be conveyed via Bombay with-

out transshipment, arriving one week later than

the ordinary direct route via Colombo.

For further particulars regarding Freight and

Passage apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hong-

kong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are re-

quired to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note

the terms and conditions of the Company's

Black Bills of Lading.

E. L. WOODIN,

Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,

Hongkong, 17th January, 1889.

##### U. S. MAIL LINE.

##### PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-

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AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN

FRANCISCO.



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 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—169½ per cent. premium, sellers.  
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$90 per share, sellers.  
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$76 per share, buyers.  
 North China Insurance—Tls. 290 per share, buyers.  
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$97 per share, buyers.  
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 97 per share, buyers.  
 Chinese Insurance Company—\$165 per share, buyers.  
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150, per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$347½ per share, buyers.  
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$79 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, 36 per cent. premium, sellers.  
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$226 per share, sellers.  
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—164 per share, sales.  
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$790 per share, nominal.  
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—20 per cent. dis., sellers.  
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$66 per share, buyers.  
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$194½ per share, sellers.  
 Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$83 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$101 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.  
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$12½ per share, sellers.  
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—100 per cent. premium, sellers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2½ per cent. premium, sellers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.  
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$91 per share, buyers.  
 Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$5 per share, nominal.  
 Punjion and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$8 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—76 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—100 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 T.L. Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—250 per cent. premium, nominal.  
 The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$60 per share, buyers.  
 The Sengat Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$35 per share, buyers.  
 Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, sellers.  
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—15 per cent. premium, sellers.  
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—40 per cent. dis., nominal.  
 The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$58 per share, sellers.

**ON LONDON.**—Bank, T. T. .... 3/0  
 Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/0  
 Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 3/0  
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/1  
 Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 3/1  
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/1  
**ON PARIS.**—Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/76  
 Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/24  
 On India, T. T. .... 220  
 On Demand ..... 220  
**ON SHANGHAI.**—Bank, T. T. .... 71½  
 Private, 30 days' sight ..... 72½

## OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

**NEW MALWA**, per picul, ..... \$680  
 (Allowance, Tals 4 to 32).  
**OLD MALWA**, per picul, ..... \$690  
 (Allowance, Tals 16 to 32).  
**NEW PATNA**, (without choice) per chest ..... \$580  
**NEW PATNA**, (first choice) per chest ..... \$582½  
**NEW PATNA**, (bottom) per chest ..... \$593½  
**NEW PATNA**, (second choice) per chest ..... \$575  
**NEW BENARAS**, (without choice) per chest ..... \$557½  
**NEW BENARAS**, (bottom) per chest ..... \$550  
**NEW PERSIAN** (best quality) per picul ..... \$550  
**OLD PERSIAN** (best quality) per picul ..... \$475  
**OLD PERSIAN** (second quality) per picul ..... \$475

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

16th January, 1889.—At 4 p.m.									
STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Force of Wind.	Direction of Current.	Force of Current.	Direction of Tides.	Force of Tides.	Direction of Waves.
Wanchow	30.15	68	W	1	W	1	W	1	W
Tsien	30.15	68	W	1	W	1	W	1	W
Nagasaki	30.15	68	W	1	W	1	W	1	W
Shanghai	30.15	68	W	1	W	1	W	1	W
Amoy	30.15	68	W	1	W	1	W	1	W
Hongkong	30.15	68	W	1	W	1	W	1	W
Swatow	30.15	68	W	1	W	1	W	1	W
Shanghai	30.15	68	W	1	W	1	W	1	W
Amoy	30.15	68	W	1	W	1	W	1	W
Hongkong	30.15	68	W	1	W	1	W	1	W
Swatow	30.15	68	W	1	W	1	W	1	W

17th January, 1889.—At 10 a.m.									
STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Force of Wind.	Direction of Current.	Force of Current.	Direction of Tides.	Force of Tides.	Direction of Waves.
Wanchow	30.15	68	W	1	W	1	W	1	W
Tsien	30.15	68	W	1	W	1	W	1	W
Nagasaki	30.15	68	W	1	W	1	W	1	W
Shanghai	30.15	68	W	1	W	1	W	1	W
Amoy	30.15	68	W	1	W	1	W	1	W
Hongkong	30.15	68	W	1	W	1	W	1	W
Swatow	30.15	68	W	1	W	1	W	1	W
Shanghai	30.15	68	W	1	W	1	W	1	W
Amoy	30.15	68	W	1	W	1	W	1	W
Hongkong	30.15	68	W	1	W	1	W	1	W
Swatow	30.15	68	W	1	W	1	W	1	W

## MAILS EXPECTED.

**THE ENGLISH MAIL.**  
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Peninsular*, with the next English mail, left Singapore at 5 p.m. on the 15th instant, and is expected here on or about the 20th.

**THE FRENCH MAIL.**  
 The Messageries Maritime steamship *Argo*, with the French mail of 17th ultimo, left Saigon at 1 a.m. on the 15th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 18th.

**THE AMERICAN MAIL.**  
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *City of New York*, left San Francisco on the 20th ultimo, and is expected here on or about the 20th instant.

**THE CANADIAN MAIL.**  
 The Canadian Pacific steamer *Batavia*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the 25th ultimo for Japan and Hongkong.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Catterthun*, left Port Darwin for this port on the 11th inst., and may be expected to arrive on the 20th.

The 'Glen' line steamer *Glenary*, from London, left Singapore on the 13th instant, and is expected here on the 20th.

The C. S. M. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Moyuna*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore on the 14th instant, and is expected here on or about the 20th.

The 'Ben' line steamer *Benarig*, from Cardiff, left Singapore on the 14th instant, and is expected here on the 21st.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Deucalion*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 15th inst., and is due here on the 22nd.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Gwalior*, left Bombay for this port on the 13th instant, at daylight.

## Shipping.

**ARRIVALS.**  
 NIERSTEIN, German steamer, 731, J. Bartels, 16th Jan.—Wuhu 8th January, General-Melchers & Co.  
 PATROCLUS, British steamer, 1,386, J. Pullford, 16th Jan.—Liverpool, and Singapore 10th Jan., General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
 KASHGAR, British steamer, 1,515, Gadd, 16th Jan.—Singapore 10th January, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
 BENGAL, British bark, 444, Scott, 17th Jan.—Singapore 24th Sept., Timber.—Melchers & Co.  
 FREYR, Danish steamer, 397, C. A. Lund, 17th Jan.—Haiphong 12th January, Rice.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

**CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.**  
*City of Rio de Janeiro*, American steamer, for Yokohama, &c.  
*Anton*, German steamer, for Hoihow.  
*Marie*, German steamer, for Haiphong.

**DEPARTURES.**  
 January 16, *Rio Lima*, Portuguese gunboat, for Macao.  
 January 16, *China*, German str., for Swatow.  
 January 16, *Fushun*, Chinese str., for Whampoa.  
 January 17, *Formosa*, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.  
 January 17, *Nanshan*, British str., for Swatow.  
 January 17, *Prophitis*, German str., for Kobe.  
 January 17, *Trilos*, German str., for Saigon.  
 January 17, *City of Rio de Janeiro*, American steamer, for Yokohama, &c.  
 January 17, *Acto*, Danish steamer, for Hoihow.  
 January 17, *Glaucus*, British str., for Shanghai.

**PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.**  
 Per *Nierstein*, str., from Wuhu—1 Chinese.  
 Per *Patroclus*, str., from Liverpool, &c.—Messrs. Taylor, Chapman, and 45 Chinese.  
 Per *Freyr*, str., from Haiphong—42 Chinese.  
 Per *Kashgar*, str., from Singapore—172 Chinese.

**DEPARTED.**  
 Per *Glaucus*, str., for Amoy—70 Chinese.  
 Per *Amoy*, str., for Shanghai—50 Chinese.  
 Per *Formosa*, str., for Swatow—3 Europeans and 150 Chinese.  
 Per *Acto*, str., for Hoihow—80 Chinese.  
 Per *Nanshan*, str., for Swatow—200 Chinese.  
 Per *City of Rio de Janeiro*, str., for Yokohama—Mr. Kwong Man Tye and native servant. For San Francisco—Mr. C. H. Brown.

**TO DEPART.**  
 Per *Anton*, str., for Hoihow—30 Chinese.  
 Per *Marie*, str., for Haiphong—25 Chinese.

**REPORTS.**  
 The German steamship *Nierstein* reports that she left Wuhu on the 8th instant. Had fine weather.

The British steamship *Kashgar* reports that she left Liverpool on the 10th instant. Experienced fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Patroclus* reports that she left Liverpool, via Singapore on the 10th instant. Had fine weather and light winds during the passage.

## Post Office.

**A MAIL WILL CLOSE**  
 For Shanghai.—Per *Amoy*, to-morrow, the 18th instant, at 7.30 A.M.  
 For Yokohama.—Per *Albany*, to-morrow, the 18th instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
 For Shanghai.—Per *Patroclus*, to-morrow, the 18th instant, at 2.30 P.M.  
 For Straits Settlements.—Per *Independent*, to-morrow, the 18th instant, at 4.30 P.M.  
 For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Ancona*, on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
 For Yokohama and Kobe.—Per *Aglaia*, on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 2.30 P.M.  
 For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Hallooing*, on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 5.00 P.M.  
 For Bangkok.—Per *Phra Chula Chom Kiao*, on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 5.00 P.M.  
 For Europe, &c.—Per *Bayern*, on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 5.00 P.M.  
 For Singapore.—Per *Polyhymnia*, on Monday, the 21st instant, at 9.30 A.M.  
 For Straits and Batavia.—Per *Devonhurst*, on Monday, the 21st instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
 For Shanghai.—Per *Ningpo*, on Monday, the 21st instant, at 3.30 P.M.  
 For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Arratoon*, on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at 10.30 A.M.  
 For Europe, &c., Australia, Madras, Calcutta, and Mauritius.—Per *Natal*, on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at 11.00 A.M.  
 For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Kashgar*, on Friday, the 25th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

## SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

**STEAMERS.**  
 AGAIA, German steamer, 1,666, E. Christiansen, 16th Jan.—Singapore 10th Jan., General.—Stemmen & Co.  
 ALBANY, British steamer, 1,498, E. Porter, 15th Jan.—Vancouver 6th Dec., and Yokohama 20th Jan., Mails and General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
 ANCONA, British steamer, 1,888, W. J. Webber, 14th Jan.—Yokohama 5th Jan., Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
 ANTON, German steamer, 396, E. Acreboe, 14th Jan.—Pakhoff 11th January, and Hoihow 13th General.—Wieler & Co.  
 ARRATOON APCAR, British steamer, J. G. Ollent, 16th Jan.—Calcutta 31st Dec., Penang 7th Jan., and Singapore 9th Jan., Opium and General.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.  
 CARISBROOK, British steamer, 973, R. Cass, 14th Jan.—Swatow 8th Jan., and Haiphong 12th Jan.—Morris & Ray.  
 DEVONHURST, Dutch steamer, 1,164, Housford, 6th Jan.—Batavia 20th Dec., and Singapore 27th General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

## HONGKONG—STEAMERS.

**Continued.**  
 FAME, British steamer, 117, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.  
 GARLIK, British steamer, Pearne, 15th January, 10th Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.  
 HALLOONG, British steamer, 783, J. S. Roach, 16th January, Foochow 13th Jan., Amoy 14th, and Swatow 15th, General.—D. Lapnik & Co.  
 INDEPENDENT, German steamer, 871, W. J. Schafer, 12th Jan.—Bangkok 3rd January, Rice.—Wieler & Co.  
 MELITA, German steamer, 339, H. Mörck, 9th Jan.—Haiphong 5th Jan., Rice.—Wieler & Co.  
 PHRA CHULA CHOM KIAO, British steamer, 1,012, A. Benson, 9th Jan.—Bangkok 2nd Jan., Rice.—Yuen Fat Hong.  
 PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.  
 POLYHYMNIA, German steamer, 1,053, W. Schaefer, 16th Jan.—Kobe 10th January, General.—Stemmen & Co.  
 TAIYUAN, British steamer, 1,500, A. Varden, 13th Jan.—Wellington, N.Z., 24th Nov., and Sourabaya 25th Dec., General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
 TRIUMPH, German steamer, 674, P. Moos, 16th Jan.—Haiphong 12th Jan., and Hoihow 13th General.—Wieler & Co.  
 WYVERN, British steamer, 1,108, Brotherton, 13th January.—Chinese.  
 YKESIN, Chinese steamer, 754, Buchanan, 18th Dec.—Shanghai 15th Dec., Kerosine Oil.—C. M. S. N. Co.

**SAILING VESSELS.**  
 AUGUSTA, German bark, 473, Jensen, 5th Dec.—Illoilo 18th Nov., Sanpanwood.—Ed. Schellhas & Co.  
 COLOMA, American bark, 862, C. M. Wages, 24th Dec.—Portland (Oregon) 2nd Nov., Lumber and Spars.—Captain.  
 DANIEL BARNES, American ship, 1,436, J. G. Stover, 17th Dec.—Honolulu 12th Nov., Ballast.—Order.  
 EREKONG, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examining Customs.  
 IRON, French bark, 542, Régulier, 24th Dec.—Cebu 8th December, General.—Melchers & Co.  
 JOHN NICHOLSON, British steamer, 685, W. Quinn, 18th Dec.—Honolulu 16th Nov., Ballast.—Captain.  
 KELLY, British bark, 803, Land, 8th Jan.—Haiphong 7th December, Ballast.—D. Musso & Co.  
 MERCUR, British brigantine, 249, Dick, 12th Dec.—Amoy 11th Dec., General.—Order.  
 SARAH SKIDWAY, American bark, 821, A. Call, 20th Dec.—Nagasaki 21st Dec., Coal.—J. T. Co.  
 TARAPACA, British bark, 402, H. Kennett, 6th Dec.—Sandakan 24th October, Timber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

## RIVER STEAMERS.

Fatshan, British steamer, 2,260, S. W. Goggin.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.  
 Hankow, British steamer, 2,235, Lloyd.—Butterfield & Swire.  
 Ho-nam, British steamer, 1,377, G. B. Lefavour.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.  
 ICHANO, British steamer, 1,250, T. Shaw.—Butterfield & Swire.  
 Kin-kiang, British steamer, 617, W. E. Clarke.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.  
 Kiung-chow, British steamer, 159, McIver.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.  
 Paing, Chinese steamer, 284, J. W. Stavers.—Tok Kee (aid up for repairs).  
 Kiung-chow, Chinese steamer, 360, Holmes.—China Merchants S. N. Co.  
 Powan, British steamer, 1,890, J. P. Hoiland.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.  
 White Cloud, British steamer, 527, W. J. Risby.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

## HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Alacrity, dispatch-vessel, 1,400 tons, 3,180 h.p., 4 guns, Commander R. Blair Macdonochie, Hongkong.  
 Cockchafer, gunboat, 2nd-class, 460 tons, 470 h.p., 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander E. Maxwell, Newchwang.  
 Constance, cruiser, 3rd-class, 2,380 tons, 2,590 h.p., 14 guns, Captain L. C. Keppel, Yokohama.  
 Cordelia, cruiser, 3rd-class, 2,380 tons, 2,420 h.p., 10 guns, Captain H. B. Boys, Yokohama.  
 Esk, gunboat, 3rd-class, Coast Defence, 363 tons, 440 h.p., 3 guns, Gunner W. Weeks, Hongkong in reserve.  
 Espoir, gunboat, 2nd-class, 465 tons, 470 h.p., 4 guns, Lieutenant-Comdr. R. Y. Smith, Amoy.  
 Firebrand, gunboat, 2nd-class, 455 tons, 460 horse-power, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander J. Denison, Shanghai.  
 Heroine, cruiser, 3rd-class, 1,420 tons, 1,130 h.p., 8 guns, Captain Charles J. Ballou, en route to Hongkong.  
 Imperieuse, twin-screw cruiser, 8,400 tons, 10,000 horse-power, 10 guns, Captain Wm. H. May, Flag of Commander-in-Chief, Hongkong.  
 Leander, cruiser, 2nd-class, 3,710 tons, 5,500 h.p., 10 guns, Captain M. J. Dunlop, Hongkong.  
 Linnet, gun-vessel, 2nd-class, 716 tons, 1,050 h.p., 5 guns, Commander W. H. Marrack, Hongkong.  
 Merlin, gunboat, 2nd-class, 430 tons, 430 h.p., 4 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. G. H. Yonge, Hongkong.  
 Mutine, sloop, 1,130 tons, 1,120 h.p., 10 guns, Commander J. H. Martin, Shanghai.  
 Myrmidon, surveying-ship, Hon. Foley C. P. Varker, Hongkong.  
 Orion, twin-screw battleship, 2nd-class, 4,870 tons, 4,040 horse-power, 4 guns, Captain H. J. Carr, Singapore.  
 Porpoise, gunboat, 1st-class, 1,750 tons, 3,500 horse-power, Commander R. W. White, Hongkong.  
 Rambler, surveying-vessel, 830 tons, 600 h.p., 3 guns, Commander W. A. Moore, Hongkong.  
 Rattler, gunboat, 1st-class, 670 tons, 1,200 h.p., 6 guns, Lieutenant-Commander W. H. M. Dongall, Hongkong.  
 Sapphire, cruiser, 3rd-class, 1,970 tons, 2,360 h.p., 12 guns, Captain W. C. Karlake, Singapore.  
 Satellite, cruiser, 3rd-class, 1,420 tons, 1,400 h.p., 8 guns, Captain T. P. W. Nestham, en route to Hongkong.  
 Swift, gun-vessel, 2nd-class, 750 tons, 1,010 h.p., 5 guns, Commander R. Bingham, Sandakan.  
 Tweed, gunboat, Coast Defence, 3rd-class, 363 tons, 440 h.p., 3 guns, Boatwain J. M. Shee, Hongkong in reserve.  
 Victor Emanuel, receiving ship, 5,177 tons, 30 guns, Commodore Maxwell, Hongkong.  
 Wivern, Coast Defence ship (armoured), 2,750 tons, 1,450 h.p., 4 guns, Gunner D. W. Hawkin, Hongkong in reserve.  
 Wanderer, sloop, 725 tons, 720 h.p., 4 guns, Commander G. A. Giffard, Singapore.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Ava	Marseilles	January 18th	Messageries Maritimes.
Catherthun	Port Darwin	January 20th	Russell & Co.
Moyune	Liverpool	January 20th	Arnold, Karberg & Co.
Glenary	London	January 20th	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Peninsular	London	January 20th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Denarig	Cardiff	January 21st	Gibb, Livingstone & Co.
Batavia	Vancouver	January 22nd	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Deucalion	Liverpool	January 22nd	Butterfield & Swire.
Gwalior	Bombay	January 28th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
City of New York	San Francisco	January 29th	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.

## STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Bengal	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Jan. 30th, at noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Stentor	Butterfield & Swire.	January 31st.
London, via Suez Canal	Chingwa	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	About Jan. 30th.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Chengarn	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About Jan. 29th.
Bremen, & Ports of Call.	Natal	Messageries Maritimes.	Jan. 23rd, at noon.
Havre and Hamburg, &c.	Bayern	Melchers & Co.	Jan. 20th, at 10 a.m.
San Francisco, via Yhama	Polyhymnia	Stemmen & Co.	Jan. 21st, at 10 a.m.
San Francisco, via Yhama	Duke of Westminster.	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About Jan. 31st.
Vancouver, B.C., via A. & C.	City of New York	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Feb. 6th, at 1 p.m.
Calcutta, via Straits	Gaelic	O. & O. S. N. Co.	Jan. 26th, at 1 p.m.
Batavia	Aratoun Apar	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Feb. 7th, at 3 p.m.
Batavia	Devonhurst	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Jan. 23rd, at noon.
Batavia	Deuteros	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Jan. 23rd, at 4 p.m.
Yokohama and Kobe	P. C. Chom Kiao	Ah Yon & Co.	Jan. 20th, at 8 a.m.
Yokohama and Kobe	Albany	Adamson, Bell & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
Yokohama, via N'saki, &c.	Aglaia	Stemmen & Co.	Jan. 19th, at 3 p.m.
Yokohama, via N'saki, &c.	Ancona	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Jan. 20th, at noon.
Shanghai, Kobe, &c.	Kashgar	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Jan. 25th, at noon.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Ava	Messageries Maritimes.	About Jan. 18th.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Deucalion	Butterfield & Swire.	January 24th.
Shanghai	Patroclus	Butterfield & Swire.	To-morrow, at 3 p.m.
Shanghai	Peninsular	Stemmen & Co.	Jan. 21st, at 4 p.m.
Haiphong	Frej	O. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Coast Ports	Haiphong	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Jan. 20th, daylight.
		Douglas Lapnik & Co.	Jan. 20th, daylight.

## Intimations.

## INTIMATION.

## J. Blackhead &amp; Co.,

## SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,

## AND

## PROVISION MERCHANTS,

## NAVY CONTRACTORS,

## AND

## GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

## No. 11, Praya Central,

## (Opposite Padder's Wharf).

## SOLE AGENTS

## for

## RAHTJEN'S

## GENUINE

## COMPOSITION

## FOR

## THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS

## CARBOLINUM AVENARIUS

## PRESERVATIVE AGAINST

## ROTTING, DECAY, &amp;c., OF WOOD.

## CHR. MOTZ &amp; Co., BORDEAUX, CLARETS.